euer, with this caueat or proviso, that
needie mens children should be pre-
ferred to the enioieng of this singu-
lar benefite.

Were you sir, in the Countie of
Kent, the monumentes which this
worthie Gentleman hath left be-
hinde him: and nowe be your iudges,
whether these so godly and charita-
ble worckes of Christianitie, deserue
not a more permanent memoriall
than penne and inke can performe.
There remaineth behind a remem-
brance of other his notable actes,
which as they are not to be omitted,
so it is to be wished they were accor-
dingly followed.

That this Gentleman had not
onely a regarde for the seede-plots of
learning, to haue them watered with
the springs of his bountie: but also a
prouident eie, and a carefull heart
for the profit of the Common-wealth,
the particulars following substanti-
ally do proue. For, seeing in his life
time, the decaye of sundrie trades, the
ruine of diuerse occupations, and o-

ther

¶ A MEMORIALL of the famous monuments *and charitable almesdeedes of the* Right worshipfull Maister William Lambe Esquire, somtime Gentleman of the Chappell, in the reigne of the most renowmed King Henrie the eight, &c. And late Citizen of London, and free of the Right worshipfull companie of Cloth-workers: deceased the 21. of April. An. 1580.

Recorded in print, according to the verytie and trueth of his last will and Testament by *Abraham Fleming*.

Tobit. 4. 16.

Give of thy bread to the hungrie, and of thy garments to them that are naked: and of all thine abundance give alms.

VIRTVTE *** DVCE.

COMITE *** FORTVNA.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

A memoriall of the famous monumentes, and charitable almesdeedes of the Right worshipfull Maister *William Lambe* Esquire, &c.

GIue me leaue (good Christians) to commend to memorie the notable actes and famous monuments of a right Gentleman, loued in his life, and lamented at his death: whose praises to suppresse with silence, sithence they are deserued and not sought, it were a wrong, as I iudge in conscience, which the verie *Heathen would not once conceiue, much lesse commit, if they had beene (as we are) eie and eare witnesses of his meritorious dædes. Giue me leaue (I say) for the glorie of God, and the memorie of the Gentleman, to re-

* Monuments of memorie were vsuall among the Heathen.

port vnto the world, or at least to the people of this land, not the visions of a vaine head, not the sudden deuises of an vnstaied braine, not the rashe rimes of a running penne, not the bolde babling of an imagined lie, not the cunning conueiance of a wanton toy, &c. but *the determinations of a deuout minde, the precise purposes of a settled heart, the commendable workes of a liberall hand, the verie certeintie of an vndoubted trueth, which is worthie, not to be printed in white and blacke, but to be grauen in Marble with letters of golde, in the memoriall of him after death, whose déedes did sufficiently aduaunce him in his life.

*The Argument of this small pamphlet.

A great matter, & of more importance than the cõmon sort of people can conceiue, to vndertake the blasoning of so *vertuous a mans manifold benefits; wherin as I want wit to write as he is worthie, so I lacke skill to dispose and order the sundrie circumstances, which offer themselues to my barren inuention, touching

*The memorie of whome shall neuer die.

ching his last will and testament. There are milling in me the meetest meanes in this matter, quickenesse of capacitie, smoothnesse of speeche, ripenesse of iudgement: I * am a stranger, or rather a nouelle in affaires of the worlde, vnacquainted with the trades of men, as called to a more solitarie life: which (besides other vnremembred) are impediments, wherby I shal seeme so much the more insufficient to accomplishe this enterprise, by how much I am to complaine of the want of knowledge and experience. Againe, my methode will be more marked, for his sake concerning whom it is purposely penned: and in some thing wherein I thinke my selfe not to haue offended, I may do amisse, and so incurre controlment. For where manie eies are fixed, manie faultes may be found: and manie mindes may some iudge where a thing may be amended.

* Presuppossed impediments concerning the writer.

But I, though not cunning, yet carefull to deliuer in due order * the trueth

* According to the tenour of the Testators owne last will & testament.

trueth of this Gentlemans almes-déedes: beseech all such as shall pervse this pamphlet, not so much to descant vpon the writers rude and vnpolished report, as looking for some deintie deuise to tickle their itching eares: but to behold with earnest eies the Testatours bountifull bequests, which as they cannot, being so charitable, but smell sweéte in the Lords sight, euen so they deserue * a pithie commemoration, which I woulde to God I were able to compasse: and (if it could be) an effectuall imitation, which the Lord God worke in the hearts of all them that are wealthie.

*Two necessarie things wished.

To come therfore to our purpose, a custome it hath béene both ancient and famous, not onely among Pagans, with whome in déedes of deuotion I intende not to deale, but also among people fearing God, and addicted to the extolling of his name, that the notable actes of such persons as were singular, shoulde not sléepe in obliuion, but by one monument or

or other made immortall. Hereupon some by one * solemne ceremonie, some by another, had that honour and renowme done vnto them after death, by some notable deuise of man, were it either workmanship of the hande, or inuention of the heade, which did as it were reuiue, & restore them againe to life. Among all the rest, passing ouer a multitude, we shall see, euen in the sacred Scriptures, that the holie Ghost hath vouchsafed some such speciall and soueraigne dignitie, as to haue * their names registred euen in the Bible, their vertues extolled, their deedes aduaunced: partly that the remembrance of them should neuer die, and partly to be prouocations vnto vs to walke worthie of our calling.

* Prophane writers verifie this matter.

* The memorie of whome is euerlasting.

This to be a truth, the verie touchstone of trueth doeth testifie. For, there is none so ignorant, but can quickly call to memorie, where mention is made of * Enoch, Noe, and Abraham: Isaach, Iacob, and Ioseph: Moses, Aaron, and Phinees: Iosue, Caleb,

* Eight triplicities of notable and famous men.

Caleb, and Samuel: Nathan, Dauid, and Salomon: Elias, Elizeus, and Ezekias: Ieremie, Ezechiel, Zorobabel: Neemias, Sem, and Seth, &c. holie and approued men in the eies of the highest: & commended in Scripture, some for their faithfulnesse, some for their meekenesse, some for their wisedome, some for their innocencie, some for their valiantnesse, some for their riches, some for their glorie, some for one blessing of God, and some for another.

*Obseruations to be noted.

¶ Wherein * is to be obserued, first the loue of God towardes his elect, in that he vouchsafeth his seruants so notable a register: Secondly the rare vertues wherewith they were indued, deseruing immortall memorie: Thirdly that the wicked are not recorded, but for the reuiuing of their reproch: And fourthly that the remembrance of both, might breede in vs a desire to doe well, that god may growe thereby: and a detesting of the contrarie, which commonly bringeth shame.

The

The * name of Cain, or the report of his deedes, are they written to his commendation? Nothing lesse. For as the offence which he committed was heinous, so is his name odious. As well then are the wicked recorded, as the righteous: that by a view of eithers life, our election might be the better grounded. Few fathers that loue their children, will baptise them by the name of Absalon, of Achitophel, of Hamman, of Iudas? And why? Because the course of these mens conuersation was so accursed, that they became abhominable whiles they liued: and though their bodies in tract of time putrified & wared rotten, yet the holie Ghost by committing their actes to memorie, hath doubled their infamie.

* The offence of Cain made his name odious.

So then the sequele of all is this, that * as well the wicked as the righteous haue their remembraunce in Gods booke: but in contrarie respects, the one to become more famous, the other more infamous: the one more beloued, the other more

* Both good and bad registred in the Bible.

hated: the one more honoured, the other more abhorred: the one more followed as commendable, the other more eschewed as condemnable. What praise hath the proud Pharisie by his memoriall in the Gospell? His hypocrisie turneth his glorie into shame. What renowme the riche glutton, what fame the thriftles seruant, what aduancement the vnrepentant theefe? The * Publicane was iustified, pore Lazarus glorified, the truftie seruant rewarded, the sorowfull theefe receiued, and all this appeareth manifest in the volume of the Bible, as monuments which no age, no time, no season shal consume.

Doe you not remember, that the holie Ghost speaketh of a couetous miser, a wretch, a worldling, one that very busily occupied his head about inlarging his barnes, that his soule might be more merrie in the middest of his abundance: not mindfull in the meane space of the * shortnes of his iournie? Beléeue me, this is written no more to his commendation, than

*Not without the grace of God.

* This night they shall fetch thy soule from thee.

the

the pretended innocencie of Pilate in condemning Christe, is noted to his honour. And now to riche men I must direct the summe of all my speech: for hauing to deale with the distribution of riches, how can I omit such a needefull common place?

It is a sore sateng of S. Iames, which he vseth to the wealthie of the world, *Go to now ye rich men, weepe and howle for your miseries that shall come vpon you. Your riches are corrupt, and your garments are mothcaten. Your gold & siluer is cankred, and the rust of them shalbe a witnes against you, and shall eate your flesh as it were fire, &c. The place is knowne. They are bitter wordes of S. Paule, touching the same matter, that Such as wil be rich fall into tentation and snares, & into many fooliſh & noisome lustes, which drowne men in perdition and destruction. For the desire of monie is the roote of all euill, which while some lusted after, they erred from the faith, and* pearced themselues through with many

*A hard reckoning for rich men.

* For they are neuer at quiet in themselues, neither in soule nor bodie.

many ſorrowes. But a ſharpe ſentence againſt ſuch is that of our Sauiour Chriſt, vttered not with a naked and bare pronuntiation, but confirmed with an oth: Verely I ſay vnto you, that a rich man ſhall hardly enter into the kingdome of heauen. This is made more manifeſt by a compariſon of impoſſibilitie, in the wordes following, It is eaſier for a camel, (or a table rope) to goe thorough the eie of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdome of God. And therfore the good counſell of our Sauiour is to be taken in due and acceptable time, To lay vp treaſures for our ſelues in heauen, where neither moth nor canker corrupteth, and where theeues neither digge through nor ſteale.

And the example of the yong Gentleman mentioned in the Goſpell, being a rich heire, and in poſſeſſion of much land, is no leſſe to be marked,* who after he had beene inſtructed what to doe toward the attainement of eternall life, was likewiſe exhorted,

*Riches an enimie to the ſaluation of the ſoule.

exhorted, if he would be perfect, to sell all that he had, & to giue it to the poore. But the hearing of this vnsauorie doctrine stong him at the hart as loth to buy the ioies of heauen with the losse of his temporall treasures: whereupon he went away sorrowfull, as vnwilling to make so harde a reckoning.

This is a thing not onely worthie rehersall, but also remembrance: and not only remembrance, but also consideration. And though they are but woordes, yet they haue their * weight, they haue their trueth, they haue their certeintie. For heauen and earth shall passe, but one worde of the Sonne of man shall not passe, as our Sauiour testifieth of himselfe. And therefore, will rich men liue in Gods loue, and die in his fauour? Then let them be mercifull, as their heauenly Father is mercifull. Will rich men be at peace with God, and his sonne Christ? Then let them follow him, who said, that Except they forsake wife, children, kinred, house, landes

* As proceeding from christ and his Apostles.

landes and life, they are not worthie to be his disciples.

Will riche men so die, that they may liue in the Lorde: Then * let them be charitable and pitifull, liberall and bountifull: for the riches wherewith they are blessed, though theirs in possession for the time of their life, yet let them know that the Lorde will one day looke ouer his accounts, & call them to a reckoning. God forbid that rich men should despaire of their saluation, because they are rich. Abraham was rich, yet was he faithfull: Lot rich, yet righteous: Tobie rich, yet mercifull: Iob rich, yet innocent: Zacheus rich, yet bountifull. And therefore, as in former ages, it hath pleased God, with his blessings temporall to knit assured hope of life eternall in the hearts of his chosen: so there is no cause of mistrust, but that the Lord * hath reserued vnto himselfe a remnant of rich men, in these latter daies, though daungerous, whose light shining to the worlde, and their good workes plenti-

* Good counsell for the rich.

* Some riche men Gods seruants.

plentifully employed to the benefite of the comfortlesse, prouoketh euerie godly disposed person to glorifie our Father which is in Heauen.

A rare testimonie hereof may be seene in this famous Citie, euen at this instant, in * a notable Gentleman, whose good deedes bare witnes of his Christianitie in his life, and shall continue the memorie of his charitie after death. Of whome, because it is a trauell purposely vndertaken, I must speake that to his commendation, which he deserueth. And though I cannot applie my pen sufficiently to expresse his praise: yet by the commemoration or recitall of his benefites, euerie indifferent reader will soone gather what is due to such a singular Gentleman.

* Maister William Lambe Esquier.

And first, to touch the * instrument of his aduancement, learning I meane, I will say no more than I haue laide before me in writing, and maie boldely exemplifie: that the knowledge & vnderstanding wherewith the Lorde vouchsafed to repleniſh

* Learning a readie way to honour.

with him, remoued him from a meane estate, to a worshipfull calling: from the Countrie, to the Court: where being placed euen in the Chappell, to serue his soueraigne Lord * King Henrie the eight of immortall memorie, of whome he was well liked, and beloued, he spent his time appointed in such seemelinesse as might be thought requisite for his degree and person.

*Maister Lamb in fauor with King Henrie the eight.

And remembring that learning bringeth preferment, yea euen to them which are but basely borne, as it pleased God to mone him by his good and gratious spirite, he proued himselfe by testimonials of his doings, a louer of learning, and a fauourer of euerie honest profession. For in the towne of Sutton Valens in Kent, this worshipfull Gentleman at his owne costs and proper expences erected a * Grammar schole for the education of youth in the feare of God, in good maners, in knowledge and vnderstanding.

*The erection of a Grammar schoole and necessarie allowance to the Maister and Vsher.

He also weieng with himselfe, that

The

The labourer ought of right to haue his hire: And that, No man goeth to warre of his owne proper charge, besides other commodities which he thought meete & necessarie, hath allowed the Maister twentie pounds, and the Vsher tenne pounds, from time to time, as either place shall be supplied by succession, for their yearely stipends and perpetuall pensions. To continue the rehersall of his good deedes in Sutton aforesaid, note his tender and pitifull heart toward the poore, for whose sustentation, maintenance, and reliefe, he hath * builded fiue almes houses for the impotent, and hath giuen fiue pounides to be yearely pated vnto them for their necessarie prouision. Moreouer, besides this charitable deede, to keepe still within the compasse of Kent, marke the singular loue which this Gentleman did beare vnto learning, for the furtherance whereof, and the more encouragement of poore scholers, he hath giuen to the schoole of Maidstone, * ten pounds a yeare for

* Almes houses built for the poore.

* Allowance for poore mens children to be kept at schoole.

euer, with this caueat or promise, that needie mens children should be preferred to the enioieng of this singular benefite.

Here you see, in the Countie of Kent, the monumentes which this worthie Gentleman hath left behinde him: and nowe be you iudges, whether these so godly and charitable workes of Christianitie, deserue not a more permanent memoriall than penne and inke can performe. There remaineth behind a remembrance of other his notable actes, which as they are not to be omitted, so it is to be wished they were accordingly followed.

That this Gentleman had not onely a regarde for the seede-plots of learning, to haue them watered with the springs of his bountie: but also a prudent eie, and a carefull heart for the profit of the Common-welth, the particulars following substantially do proue. For, seeing in his life time, the decay of sundrie trades, the ruine of diuerse occupations, and o-

Almes for the poore.

The Cómon-welth remembred.

ther

ther inconueniences, which are like to growe to the vndoing of a multitude, except by policie they be preuented: of a meere affection (if I saie fatherlie I were not controllable) he hath freely giuen to ✶ the poore Clothiers in Suffolke; to the poore Clothiers of Bridgenorth in Shropshire, & to the poore Clothiers at Ludlow in the saide Countie, three hundred poundes, to be paid by euen portions, to each seuerall towne of the saide Counties, one hundred poundes a peece, for their supportation & maintenance at their worke and occupation.

"A releefe to poore Clothiers in diuerse places.

Furthermore, the swell of his well doing not yet waxing dre, but yeelding liquor of releefe verie largely hath watered other places. For, as the Countrie, so likewise the Citie, (this Citie ✶ I meane of London) hath cause, yea iust cause with open mouth to magnifie the goodnesse of God, so mightily working in this praiseworthie Esquire. The memorable monuments, which shall liue when

"London the better by Master Lamb.

when he is dead; and shall flourishe when he is rotten, are witnesses of the loue, which he being a Citizen bare vnto this Citie.

*A remembrance of Holborne Conduit founded and finished in Anno 1577.

For, let vs begin with the *Conduite which he of his owne costs, not requiring either collection or contribution, founded of late in Holborne, not sparing expences so it might be substantiall, not pinching for charges so it might be durable and plentifull, as they can testifie which saw the seeking of the springs, the maner of making the trenches, the ioyning of the pipes, lieng in length from the head, to the saide Conduite, more than two thousande yardes: and finally, the framing of euerie necessarie appurtenance thereunto belonging. Besides this, *meanes is made, by a Standart with one cocke at Holborne bridge to conuicte the waste, which doeth such seruice, the water thereof being both sweete, pleasant, and hollsome, as neither riche nor poore can well misse. Which great woorke as he aduisedly attempted, so he

*The waste water at the bridge runing at the Standart.

he commendably finished, hauing
disbursed thereabouts, of his owne
coffers and charges to the summe of
fiftéene hundred pounds.

And yet further note the wiſedome
and prouidence of this Gentleman,
who considering that the right vſe
of a good thing might cut off * many
occasions of vnthriftines & idleneſſe,
and knowing that we are placed in
this worlde to followe the vocation
whereunto wée are called: beſides
that, séeing the hardnes of this age
wherein we liue, that many would
worke if they had means, many neg-
lect and care not for worke though
they haue meanes, some would wil-
lingly withstand pouertie if they
might, some had rather beggye and
doe worſſe than giue themselues to
labour, hath béene thus beneficiall to
* poore women that are glad to take
paine, as to beſtow vpon them a hun-
dred and twentie pales, wherewith to
carrie and serue water: an honeſt
thrift of liuing, though somewhat toil-
some.

*Prouident consideracions.

*Poore women benefited by the Conduit.

Note

Note also with this charitable disposition for the establishing of the right vse of his Conduit, his Christian heart wholy * giuen to contemplation. For he was not onely carefull that it should goe well with the bodie, but also mindfull of the safetie of the soule: Which to be true, I fetch my confirmation from his own person, whose daily custome it was to meditate vpon a Praier booke, called The Conduit of Comfort, published vnder his name: that with the water therof his soule, as with the other his bodie, might be refreshed. The benefite of which booke, being bought for a little money, he was willing should be generall, euen as the Conduit to which he founded not seuerall but common.

* He was very deuout and religious.

* A praier booke, called *Lambs Conduit of Comfort.*

To descende and come downe to other his almes deedes, you shall vnderstand, that he being a member of the Right worshipfull corporations societie of Clothworkers, * was not forgetfull of that Companie, vnto whome he hath giuen his dwelling

* The Right worshipfull Clothworkers remembred.

house

house in London, with other landes, and tenements, to the value of thirtie pounds, or thereabouts, by them to be thus bestowed: to wit, for the hiring of a Minister to reade diuine seruice thrise a weeke, that is, euery Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday throughout the yeare, in the Chappell or Churche belonging to his house, called by the name of S. Iames in the wall by Criplegate: and for foure sermons there yearely to be made * and preached, a competent allowance.

* Allowance for foure yearely sermons.

Out of which summe also of thirtie pounds, it is prouided that a deduction be made by the said Clothworkers, for apparelling of twelue men, and as many women, in forme as followeth: that is to say, to euery one of the twelue men one freeze gowne, one locrum shirte, & a good strong paire of winter shoes: to the twelue women likewise one freeze gowne, one locrum smocke, & a good strong paire of winter shoes, all readie made for their wearing: remembred

*Euerie poore man & poore woman a shirt a smocke, a gowne, and a paire of shooes, &c.

bred alwaies that they must be persons both poore & honest, vnto whom this charitable deede ought to be extended.

Prouided also, that the execution hereof be done the first day of October, orderly from yeare to yeare, for euer, whiles the worlde doth last. Moreouer, he hath giuen to those of his Companie foure poundes freely, not for a time, but perpetually: and thus doeth his bountifulnes many waies appeare.

*S. Giles without Criplegate benefited.

To * the parish of S. Giles without Criplegate, he hath giuen fifteene pounds to the belles and Chime, hauing meant (as it seemeth if they had taken time) to be more liberall in that behalfe. And surely I commend his deede, for it is as vnmeete a thing for a steeple to lacke a bell, as for a bell to want a clapper: and yet for so saieng I pray you thinke me not superstitious: I would be loth to deserue that suspicion. The * poore of the parish aforsaid, by their reliefe in his life time, secretly ministred,

*Reliefe for the poore people.

haue

haue iust cause to lament the losse of this right bountifull almoner. For by his meanes their succour was the more: now it is to be feared it will be so much the lesse, by how much it may be supposed he increased their relieke.

This Gentlemans distributions are so diuerse, and so many, that the rehearsall of them requireth a large discourse. It is well knowne, & that came the worshipfull companie of the * Stationers witnesse, that this Gentleman, for the space of these fourtéene or fifteene yeares, whiles he liued, was pitifull to the poore of the parish of Saint Faiths, and other parishes: in which said parish Church, euery Friday ordinarily throughout the yeare, distribution was made of their allowance by the hands of the said worshipfull Stationers, to whome that charge was & is committed: namely, to twelue poore people twelue pence in monie, and twelue pence in bread. Neither is this charitable déede laid a sléepe,

*M. Lambes loue to the worshipfull Stationers.

but * continued euen to the worldes end, for the perpetuall succour of the poore and impotent, a legacie of fiue poundes, thirteene shillings & foure pence, allowed to that end, the bestowing whereof is in the handes of the said worshipfull societie of Stationers.

* Perpetuall prouision for the poore.

As for * Christes Hospitall, vnto the which he hath prooued himselfe a fatherlie benefactour, towardes the bringing vp of the poore children, he hath giuen fiue poundes, which they shall enioy for the terme of fiue hundred yeares. Moreouer, (marke the rare liberalitie of this vertuous Gentleman) he hath giuen to the said Hospitall one hundred poundes in readie monie, * wherewith to purchase lands, that their reliefe, by the reuenues of the same, might be perpetuall. A notable deede, and an vndoubted worke of perfect Christianitie.

* Relieue for *Christes Hospitall.*

* A purchase for the said Hospitall.

As for S. Thomas Spitle in Southwarke, towarde the succour of the sicke & diseased, he hath * giuen foure poundes yearelie, and for euer: so

* Relieue for *S. Thomas Spittle.*

that

that we may see in all his proceedings with what mercie he was moued, with what pitie pierced: & finally, in all respects how godlie giuen.

And here by the way it is to bee noted, that whereas it is recorded in the summarie of English Chronicles, that he gaue to the hospitall, commonly called The Sauoy, founded by K. Henrie the seuenth, to purchase lands for the behoofe of the said hospitall, one hundred pounds in monie: *it is nothing so. For his beneficence towards that hospitall was staid, not through any default in him, but because such agréements could not be concluded vpon, as he reasonably required. Wherefore his contribution that way ceased, sore (I dare say) against his godlie will. Thus much I was desired to speake touching that matter, to the intent that nothing but plaine truth might be reported, with the contrarie whereof he was not a litle offended.

*The Chronicler notwithstanding is excuseable by reason.

And although offenders deserue rather to be punished than fauoured,

wherupon by politike gouernement it is prouided, that their bodies apprehended, be committed to ✶ appointed places of emprisonment: yet this good Gentleman remembring that the holie Ghost willeth vs not to withdraw our hand from any of our brethren in distresse, considering that charitie should not be partiall but indifferent, hath for the ✶relief of the poore prisoners of the Two Counters, of Newgate, of Ludgate, of the Marshall seas, of the Kings bench, & of the white Lion, dealt very bountifully, and discretely: giuing vnto the Two Counters, fiue pounds to be paid vnto them both by twentie shillings a moneth: and to the other prisons aboue mentioned, fiue mattresses a peece, the whole number being two dozen and a halfe. In consideration of which ✶charitable deed, how deepely they are bound, if they haue any sparkle of grace, to thanke God for his goodnes shewed vnto them by the ministerie of this Gentleman, all the world may perceiue.

✶Prisons for offenders.

✶Relefe for poore prisoners.

✶ A charitable worke in deede.

It

It were iniurie offered, to let slip vnremembred his mindfulnesse of poore maides marriages: & how willing he was to helpe them, it appeareth by his good gifte of twentie pounds to be equally diuided among * fourtie suche in number by equall portions of tenne shillings a peece: with this caueat, that these poore maides so to be married, should be of good name and fame: wherein marke how in all his bequests, wisedome is ioined as a yokefellowe with his bountie.

* Marriage monie for poore maides.

Lastly, and for conclusion, this discreete Gentleman, caried away with the * zeale of a good conscience, tendering the state of his seruantes, left them also at a reasonable good stay. For besides their halfe yeares bourd freely giuen & granted, he hath bene beneficiall to them in diuerse other respectes, which I passe ouer vnremembred. But alas! these sorrowfull seruants doe not a little lament the losse of so louing a Maister. I omit the hundred and eight freeze gownes

* His loue towardes his seruants.

whervpon by politike gouernement it is prouided, that their bodies apprehended, be committed to * appointed places of emprisonment: yet this good Gentleman remembring that the holie Ghost willeth vs not to withdraw our hand from any of our brethren in distresse, considering that charitie should not be partiall but indifferent, hath for the * relief of the poore prisoners of the Two Counters, of Newgate, of Ludgate, of the Marshall seas, of the Kings bench, & of the white Lion, dealt very bountifully, and discreetely: giuing vnto the Two Counters, fiue pounds to be paid vnto them both by twentie shillings a moneth: and to the other prisons aboue mentioned, fiue mattresses a peece, the whole number being two dozen and a halfe. In consideration of which * charitable deed, how deepely they are bound, if they haue any sparkle of grace, to thanke God for his goodnes shewed vnto them by the ministerie of this Gentleman, all the world may perceiue.

* Prisons for offenders.

* Relefe for poore prisoners.

* A charitable worke in deede.

It

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gownes

gownes readie made, which he bequeathed at his funerall to powre people, both men and women: with the dispersing of the remnant of all his goodes after his buriall, where neede and reason require.

And thus you see what monuments this Gentleman hath left behinde him, to beare witnesse to the worlde of *the fruitfulnesse of his faith: which if (as Saint Iames saith) it may be iudged by workes, and that it is a dead and a barren faith which declareth not it selfe by deedes: then the sequele may be this, that the faith wherewith he (of whome we haue written) was indued, sheweth it selfe to be the same faith which is wished, and I woulde to God were in the heart of euerie Christian.

*His faith was fruitfull.

Notwithstanding * which workes of compassion proceeding from this notable Gentleman, some in releeuing desolate widowes, some in succouring fatherlesse children, some in comforting impotent people, some in prouiding for powre prisoners, some

*An Apologie or defence of Master Lamb his religion.

in

in supporting decaied occupiers, some in amending honest maides marriages, some in sustaining his houshold seruants, &c. plentifully declared in the time of his life, and aboundantly expressed after his death: a number there are, that wanting discretion, beare small good will to deuotion, which in their priuie whisperings and open meetings, call this Christian Gentlemans religion in question.

Touching which suspicion, as not grounded vpon anie probable cause, that it may be vtterly suppressed, and no longer vndeseruedly conceiued: I will render good reasons, and so discharge him of that Papisticall opinion, whereof manie lacking the light of iudgement, and indeede scarse Christianly affected, partlie supposed, and partly reported he was a fauourer. * First, the rule of Saint Paule is right, and cannot breake square, that Faith commeth by hearing, and hearing by the worde of God. Both which meanes this Gentleman

* Reasons touching the sinceritie of his profession.

fleman vling, it is not to be doubted that he wanted the principall.

*Master Lamb a hearer of Gods word read and preached.

That ✶ he was a hearer of the worde preached, it is apparant by experience. For he hath bene seene and marked at Powles crosse, to haue continued from eight of the clocke, vntill eleuen, attentiuely listening to the Preachers voice, and to haue endured the ende, being weake and aged, when others both strong and luskie went away. As for the time that was to spare before the Sermon began, he spent the same in reading some part of the holie Bible.

*Master Lamb giuen to deuout praier.

And seene ✶ at little Saint Bartholomewes deuoutly following that godly exercise, he hath not had his eies occupied in gazing about the Church: but his minde meditating vpon heauenlie mysteries, he hath beene noted zealous and earnest in praier. Againe, if the quiet and peaceable departing of a man out of this life, be a blessing of God, and an argument of his loue: and that the course of a mans conuersation be tried by

by the day of his death: if a quiet conscience, if desire to forsake this world, if stedfast beliefe in Christ Jesus, and other fruites of Christianitie may be taken for the testimonials of a mans religion: then, not mine, but the report of *reuerend, learned, graue, and wise Preachers, shall be sufficient confirmations in this behalfe: and to their iudgement and knowledge I appeale.

*Master Nowell Deane of Powles, & Master Fox visited him in his sickneſſe.

Touching his * departure out of this world, it was godlie: euen as his conuersation was honest: and as he fell to the Lord, so no doubt hee shall rise to the Lord at the last day, and receiue his reward with the faithfull and trustie seruant in the Gospell, to whom it was said, Come and enter into thy Maisters ioy, &c. He made no reckoning of his merits, he harped not vpon the good deedes which he had done, he pleaded not his owne iustification by works: but by * faith in the blood of Christ he excluded all such extraordinarie meanes to come vnto God, and

*A Lamb he liued, a Lamb he died.

*Faith the ladder to life.

dieng in hope to inherite heauen and heauenly ioyes, nay assured in spirit that his portion was there reposed, he surrendred his soule to the Lord that gaue it, and so ended the daies of his pilgrimage here on earth, in the yere of his age * fourescore and fiue. Of whose last will and Testament, Sir William Cordell, Maister of the Rolles: and Sir Rowland Hayward, Iustice of Peace and Quorum, two verie wise, wealthie, right worshipfull, † in all respectes sufficient Gentlemen, are Executours.

* M. Lambs age, and the Executors of his last will.

Hauing thus runne his race, and fought a good fight to his no small commendation, his soule I hope reposed in Abrahams bosome, a place of peace, rest, quietnes & tranquillitie: his bodie intumbed & laid asléepe in a faire large vawte in S. Faithes vnder Powles, I will drawe to an ende of this discourse: recording neuertheless vnto you, an * Epitaph which I finde grauen in Brasse or Copper vpon the stone of his Sepulchre, which bearing no date, I can-

† I exemplified the same my self: so did I also the other memoriall.

cannot directly set downe how long it hath continued : but by probable coniectures it may be thought, that it hath beene there any day this fourteene or fifteene yeares : for so long at least his almes hath beene giuen in that parish Church, in maner and forme aforesaide.

But first you shall heare a remembrance of his person, grauen also in metall, and fastened in the wall, the tenour whereof followeth in three seuens.

William Lambe, *so sometime was my name,*
Whiles I aliue did runne my mortall race,
Seruing * *a Prince of most immortall fame,*
The eight Henrie, *who of his princelie grace,*
In his Chappell allowed me a place,
By whose fauour, from Gentleman t' Esquire,
I was preferd with worship for mine hire.

With wiues * *three I ioyned wedlocke bande,*
Which all aliue true louers were to mee,
Ione, Alce, *and* Ione, *for so they came to hande,*
What needeth praise, regarding their degree?
In wiuelie truth none stedfast more could bee,
Who though in earth deaths force did once disseuer,
Heauen yet I trust shall ioyne vs all for euer.

* Master Lamb aduanced to worship.

* He was thrise maried as may appeare by the record.

O Lamb of God, which sinne didst take away,
And as a Lamb wast offered vp for sinne,
Where I (poore Lamb) went from thy flocke astray,
Yet thou (good Lord) vouchsafe thy Lamb to winne,
Home to thy fold: and hold thy Lamb therein,
That at the day when Lambs and Goates shal seuer,
Of thy choice Lambs, Lamb may be one for euer.

"He woulde haue the poore praise God for his prouision.

Under ✶ which remembrance I find two verses more added, conteining a petition with an iniunction of dutie to the poore, who weekely receiued their allowance at the handes of the worshipful Stationers, to whom he bearing great affection, and hauing also no small affiance, made them his disposers or stewardes in that behalfe. The verses are these.

I pray you all that receiue breade and pence,
To say the Lordes praier before ye go hence.

The Epitaph enigmaticall, which I find grauen vpon the stone of his Tumbe, are short, sweete, pithie, and worthie to be considered. For they conteine a lesson which the wisest may learne, and a meaning for most men to marke. It is a speech Prosopopoicall,

popolicall, as if he personally spake vnto vs alive, to put vs in mind by his example, of our transitorie state. The verses are these.

As I was, so are ye:
As I am, you shall be:
* That I had, that I gaue:
That I gaue, that I haue:
Thus I end, all my cost:
That I left, that I lost.

* The verses vpon his Tumb-stone are not so well in my thinking:
That I haue, that I gaue,
That I spent, that I had.
It may be they were disordered: for there is no rime, though there be reason.

And thus hauing said what I can, but not so much as I might, I leaue this right worshipfull Gentleman as I found him, a Lambe of the Lords fold, his soule feeding (I doubt not) vpon the Manna of immortalitie, wherof our good shepherd Christ make vs all partakers: and send vs more such louing Lambes, not in name, but in qualitie: and lessen the number of rauening wolues, for with such the world doth swarme.

To knit all vp therfore in a * short conclusion, I commend to the rich of this world, this Gentlemans me-

* The conclusion commendatorie.

moriall,

morial, as a mirror or loking glasse of a right bountifull almoner. Hee made not his monie his God, but some part thereof in his life, some after his death he appointed to be distributed, in such sort as you haue heard reported, for the maintenance of learning, for the profite of trades and occupations, for the benefite of the Commonwealth, for the releefe of the distressed, for the comfort of poore prisoners, &c. which almesdeeds of his are put vp together in a parsle, and shalbe repaid him with millions of increase.

*For he onlie is to be glorified.

To * God therfore let vs giue glory, who of his goodnes hath wrought so many good works by the hands of his seruant: and we beseech him, of his mercie, to reforme the hearts of the wealthie, that they seeing a patterne before their eies, may endeuor so doe as he hath done; * knowing that they haue not in this life a continuing citie, but that there is an houre set and limitted, they knowe not how soone, when they shalbe sent for

*An admonition to the rich.

for vpon a souden, and so of necessitie, carieng nothing away with them must leaue all that they are worth to the possession of others.

Godlines is great riches, if a man can be content with that he hath. I say no more, but the Lord make vs * pure in spirit, so shall we be sure to die rich at our departure, and to rise rich at our resurrection: which hee grant for his sonnes sake the price of our redemption, Iesus Christ the righteous, to whome, with the Father, and holie Ghost, be all honour & glorie euerlasting.

Amen.

* A Christian wish or desire.

FINIS.

¶ Imprinted by Henrie *Denham, for Thomas Turner*, and are to be sold at his shop at Guild-Hall gate.

[illegible] Lambs [illegible] deeds.

[illegible] of necessi-
[illegible] with them
[illegible] all that [illegible] are [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] is great [illegible], if a man
[illegible] he hath. 3
[illegible], but the [illegible] make us
[illegible], so that [illegible] be sure to
[illegible] at our departure, and to rise
[illegible] resurrection: which he
[illegible] his sonnes [illegible] the pace of
[illegible] Christ the
[illegible], to [illegible], with the
[illegible], and [illegible] Ghost,
be all honour & glorie
euerlasting.
Amen.

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Thursday the 23 day of Jun[e] the yeare of our Lord 1583, vpo[n] the euen of the glorious S. Johns Baptist, the Marques Santa-cruz departed out of the riuer of the Citie of Lisburne, with fiue great shippes called Gallions, and two Galiazes, twelue Gallyes, 30 bigge ships, 12 Patares, and 15 Zabras, 14 Caruels of *Portugall*, and seuen flat bottomed barkes to land people: and in all these shippes were 8976 souldiers, Spaniardes, Almaynes, and Italions of the companye of the maysters of the field, Dó Lope de Figueroa, Don Françisco de Bobadilla, & Don Iuan de Sandouall: And hee that was Colonell of the Almaynes, was the Earle Geronimo de Lodron: And the Italions vpon the charge of Lusio Pinatelo: & ouer a company of Portugals, was Captaine Don Felix de Aragon And there were of Mariners 3823: so that there was in all 12799, and 50 particular Gentlemen, and 86 others retayned amongst them, and they had fiue monthes victuayles. And at such time as this armie did set sayle, and was going foorth to the Sea, the shippe called Santa Maria del Socorro, did strike vpon the catchippes against cast Calles: in the which shippe was the companye of Don Mi-

de Cordona, & were constrayned thereto recurne agayne into their Port. And Sonday being the 26, for that the tyme and weather did seeme to be pleasant and calme, the Marques was fully resolued, and did determine to send the twelue Galies before, in the charge and gouernment of the Captayne Diego de Mediano. And Monday being the 27 daye, the Udder of the shippe called Santa Maria de Acosta, did fall from her, for that it was not well set: and straighte waye they tooke out of her all the people she had, & put them into the Patares & caried them ashore: and so all the army did follow their vyage, with very scase windes, all vpon the Bowlyne, till it was Wednesday the 17 of July, that they did discouer the Iland of S. Mighel. And vppon the Thursday Don Iorge Manrique, he that was generall ouerseer of al the host and armye, went before in a small Pynasse for to view the company of the Mayster of the field Augustin Inigues, and to ordayne his imbarking in the twelue Gallies which ariued there the fift day of the same moneth. at the citie of *Punta Delgada*. And to ordain all the Artillery and Moiles for to draw and cary them, with munitions and other necessaries belonging: and likewise to make in a

readinesse

readineſſe the barkes and other thinges fitte for the vyage. All the whole Naule was turning at ſea with calmes & windes that came of the Ilande, and could not by anye meanes come to an anker, in which time the Viſeadmirall did gather togeather al the reſt of the Naule, till the thirteenth of the month, at whithe time they came to an Anker at the towne of *Villafranca*, and citie of *Punta Delgada*, in ſight and diſtaunce the one from the other foure leagues. And from thence the Marques did paſſe in one of the Gallies vnto *Punta delgada*, to vnderſtande the ſtate of the Ilande, as well as the imbarking of the 2300 Souldiers, whiche they founde in the muſter of the companye of Auguſtin Iniguez. And becauſe that the winde was contrarye, he ſtayde his going till it was thurſeday the 22 of Julye, and came thither with all the whole Nauy together on the Saturday, being the 24 of the ſayd moneth, at nine a clock of the day: and came to an anker in the play of the Towne of *Sanſebaſtian* of the Ilande of *Tercera*, nigh vnto the Artilery of the Foxts, who did ſhoote many Canons at the Galyon wherein the Marques was, and likewiſe at the reſt of the Nauye as they entred in, for that the Ilande was foxtifyed rounde aboute

with Foztes and Trenches, and very much people to defend them. And straighte waye the Marques did sende a particuler souldier with a Trumpet, to offer vnto the Frenchemen & Naturalles the pardon and grace that he would giue them of their liues and goods as captayne generall: And to giue vnto the strangers shipping and leaue foz to departe with their Ensigns, Armour, Dzumme, and Flute: and he caryed with him the pattents and pardons in wziting, the tenour & fourme whereof is as followeth.

DOn Albaro de Baçan, Marques of *Santacruz*, Commendadoz, Mayoz of *Leon*, Captayne generall of the Nauy and armye foz the King Don Philip our Lozd, To al thē that be dwellers, inhabitants, and abiders in the Iland of *Tercera*, and in all other places thereto adioyning, as well strangers as naturalles: It is well knowne to all, that his catholick Maiestie, that being, and as he is, naturall succesSoz of the Kingdomes of *Portugall*, the *Indies*, *Orientalles*, and of all the Ilands and other partes compzehended in the Crowne: and so he ought to be acknowledged and obeyed, foz to be Soueraigne King and Lozde, of all the naturals of these kingdomes:

nomes: but forgetting their duetye herein, and farre from this acknowledging, there be some of these sayd Ilandes that hath admitted into their company, people whiche doeth not only differ from them in nature, but also in customes and religion, and hath conspyred agaynst his royall Maiestie, and hath fallen into the daunger of *Crimen laesae maiestatis*, diuine and humayne, worthy of exemplar punishment: yet for all this, his catholick Maiestie being moued with a christian zeale, and vsing his accustomed clemency in the seruice of God our Lord, and in all that in him lyeth to auoyde effusion of blood, considering that dayly increaseth obstinacie and disorder, besides the offence that they doe vnto God, by the greate insolence of the Rebels, and disobedience vnto his Maiestie, & vnto his highe name. And for that it is a thing whiche toucheth herpall conscience, the vrgentie to put remedy herein, and to take away before our eyes this liuely example of disobedience, for that he hath procured by all meanes possible to put remedye therein: and nowe last of all vsing all benignitie, his Maiestie doeth giue and graunt grace vnto all the dwellers and inhabitants in the sayd Ilands of *Terceira*, and vnto all the rest hee doeth giue generall par-

don, and ioyntly graunteth with their liues, securitie of all their goods and Cattels, and assuring more besides this, that they shall not bee sacked nor spoyled in no kinde of maner, but rather shall be defended in all their doinges with great quietneffe, vpon condition that without making any resistance, they will reduce themselues, and be subiecte and obedient vnto him, as vnto their naturall Lord and King, suffering and permitting to disimbarke alande all the people that doeth come in this ryall Nauy, or so many of them as I shal thinke best. And moreouer and besides all this, in the name of his Maiestye I doe offer vnto all Frenchemen, and vnto all other strangers, of what state and condition soeuer he be, that will depart out of this Ilande, and goe to his owne countrey, or whether soeuer his pleasure is, I wil let him depart liberally and clerely with al his goods and armour and apparell, and likewise I wil giue them shipping if that of their own proproper will, they wil yield and surrender vp al the fortes that is in their power & charge; wholy dismampating the said Iland. And I the sayd Captayne generall, in the name of his Maiestie, and by his ryall word, doe promise to perfourme and keepe this publique

pardon, in all, and for all, for that it is the determined will of the king our Lorde that it should be so obserued and kept. And here I do make protestatiõ, that if you do not keepe fulfill, and obey all that is herein contained, but doe perseuer in your obstinacie, and forcing to go forwards with your desperate intents, your fault will be the greater, for that it doth proceede of his owne good will, and not by any force or constraining done herein, neyther by feare or anye other thing that might disturbe him, but your ill purpose agaynst your naturall king. And I vsing the power which his Maiestie in this case hath graunted vnto me, from this time I doe pronounce thẽ to be enemies and rebels against their king, and Traytors subiecte vnto the payne whiche they shall suffer: and here I doe protest, that all publique harmes, chastismentes of blood, fyres, deaths, destructions, and *deuastaciones* ẏ shall be done vpon all thẽ that doeth not come to acknowledge their obedience vnto his Maiestie, but perseuer in their obstinacie, that it bee not imputed vnto his ryall Maiestie nor vnto my charge, but imputed vnto the default of those that be the rebels: And for the iustifying hereof, and confusion of their euill and perpetuall dishonour,

nour, I do make them this commandement, for that they may remayne and liue with the time to see a great demonstration of mercye and Iustice.

Made in the Gallion the Admirall of this Naute, called San Martin, being at the *Tercera* the 23 of July 1583.

Don Albaro de Baçan, At the commaundement of his Lordship. Andres de Morales.

The which pardon they would not admit, but answered them with very much shotte of Cannons and harcabuziers; And the better for to iustifie them in this case, they sent vnto them two Portugals, which they had taken in the Iland of San Mighel, of the whiche was sent to spye out the Fleete; by Manuel de Silua in a small barke, by these they sente the securitie, and neuer hearde anye more of them. In this tyme the Marques in person did go and view all the Iland, and had with him other particuler persons suche as were ingenious: and in the meane time the Maisters of the fiels, captaynes, and Ensign bearers, did in diuers partes sound to armour in the night, with the Galies and other vessels that went with owers procuring for to disquiet them. In the end after that they had

taken

taken the iudgementes of those whiche had seene the view, and being fully resolued, they entered into counsell, and concluded to giue the assault and enterprise in a narrow gut or creeke which was eaten with water like vnto a hauen, and was called of the Willes, almost a league from the place where we were at an anker, and two leagues from the citye of *Angra*, and a league from the village of the Playe: so that on tuesday the 26 of July at 3 of the clocke in the morning, the Marques did depart with the Galies, carying forwardes as well as hee coulde, the greate barkes, Crares and Pynises, who by reason that they had so much people in them, they could not profit thẽselues of their owers, for they caried at their first disimbarking 4500 souldiors, of the company of Don Lope de figueroa, and of these captaynes, Augustin de Herrera, Lazaro de Isla, Pedro Rosado, who was wounded with a Harquebuz shot, and dyed in the Citie of *Angra*, Miguel Ferrer, Diego Coloma, Don Iuan de cordoua, Miguel de Benesa, Don Bernardino de çunniga, Sancho de solis, Don Iuan de Viuero and his Ensigne bearer, Alonso de Xeres, (whiche was one of the two Standard bearers, that did place the Enlignes vppon their Fortes and

Tren-

Trenches) and Pedro de Santisteuan, who had a Harquebuz shot in his legge, in whose company went these particuler Gentlemen: Don Hugo de monçada, Don Godofre de Mendoça, Don Pedro Henriquez, Don Luyz Venegas, Don Aluaro de Beneuides Baçan, Don Iuan de Granada, Mercelo Caracheolo, Don Geronimo çapata, Don Bernardino de Mendoça, Don Diego de baça: and the Maister of the field, Don Franciſco de Bobadilla: with the Capiaynes Don Antonio de Paſos, who was the first that went vpon the Trenches and Foztes: Captayne Caſtellani, Iuan de Texeda, who did vſe the office of the high Sergeante in all the companies: Diego de Cardinas, Soto Maior, Buſtamante de Herrera, Iuan Fernandis de Luna, Diego de Ouedo: And with them went these Gentlemē, Don Philip de Cordona, with the mayſter of the field Don Franciſco de Bobadilla, with them that went first: and Don Alonſo de Roſas, Dō Gonſalo de Gueuara, Don Frāciſco de Benauides, Don Antonio de Solis, Don Fernando de Toledo, Don Franciſco de Guzman, Don Geronimo de Viues, Dō Iuan de Butrō, Don Iuan de Piſa, Don Franciſco de Aronda, Don Pedro Enriquez, the Captayne Melchior de Eſparça, and the Maiſter of the field Auzu-

ſtin

ſtin Inigues de çerate: with the Captaynes Diego Xuarez de ſalazar, Don Chriſtoual de Açunna, Don Iuan de Caſtillio, Don Fernando de Viuanco, Antonio Flores, Pedro Ximenez de Eredia, Chriſtoual de Paz, Franciſco Calderon, Hernando Pacho, Pedro de Angulo, and the Enſigne bearer Xaramillo, who was one of the firſt that put vp their Enſign in their Trenches: And Gentlemen, Don Garcia de Cotes, and Don Iuan de Sandoual, vnder whoſe charge are the ſixteene companies of Portugalles with their Captaynes, Geronimo Françes, Manuel de Vega, who receyued an Harquebuz ſhot in the Trenches, Antonio Serrano, who alſo had a harquebuz ſhot & a pricke in his thigh, Diego Valiente, Don Iuan de Mendoça, Don Iuan de Medrano, Sancho de Bullon, Don Iuan de Lanuça, Don Sancho de Eſcobar, Don Eſteuan del Aguila, Iuan de la rea, Franciſco de la Rocha, Martin de Herrera, and with them theſe Gentlemen: Don Pedro Ponce de Leon, Dõ Iuan de caſtelui, Don Franciſco de Borja, Nofre de Bernegal, (who was the firſt that was ſlayn) Don Bartolome de Maya, and the Earle Geronimo de Lodron, with theſe Captaynes: The Earle Nicolo de Lodron, the captayne Carlos, the captayne and cheefe Sergeante

Curcio;

Curcio: and aduenturers, Don Francisco Perenot, comẽdador de Sparragosa, of the order of Alcantara, Mos de la Mota: And Lucio Pinatelo, with the Italions, and the Captayne Fray Vicencio of Afflicto, both of them were wounded with Harquebuziers: and aduenturers, Miguel Caxa, a Gentleman of *Naples*, who being in a barke, hee was wounded with a Harquebuz shot vpõ one of his armes, and Don Felix de Aragon with the company of Portugals, who was wounded with two Harquebuz shot, one on his shoulder, and an other on his thigh, and they slew his Ensign bearer, and wounded his Sergeant, and Don Cristoual Nieto, who was wounded likewise with two Harquebuz shot, And at foure a clock in the morning at the breake of the day the Marques did enter with his Gallye and had with him Don Pedro de Tolledo, Marques of *Villa Franca*, and Duke of *Fernandina*, Don Lope de Figueroa, Don Pedro de Padilla, Don Iorge Maurique generall ouerseer: Don Cristobal de Erasso, Dõ Iuan Manrique, Don Luys de Sandoual, Don Alonso de idiaquez, Don Luys de Boria, Don Pedro Ponce de Leon Brothers sonne vnto the sayd Marques, Don Antonio Enriques, Diego de mirãda, Iuan de Vrbina, Iuan Martines de Recalde,

Don

Don Antonio de Portugal in the same, in the sight of the Mill to giue assault against the forts and trenches, and put themselues with the whole bodie of the Galley, where as they did receiue much shotte both of cannons and muskets which they did shoote from the bulwarks, then straightway the Galley began to batter and ouerthrowe the Artillerie of the enemie, and all the rest of the Gallies as they did draw nigh did giue the batterie, so that with the batterie of the Admrial Gally, & of al the rest, the other Barks went a shore and did lande people vppon the sides of the fortes, and ouerthwart the trenches, although it was done with great difficultnes and labour, and the soudiours did get vp in partes and places that was very aspar and receiued great repulse of harqabusses and muskets: but in the end they did get both the fortes and trenches which the french Souldiers had vpon their charge, with their captayne *Borgonien*, a person of whome they had a great opinion amongest thē. And straighte waye the Marques wente fourth in a small barke, and in an other smal barke went forth the Gentlemen that were with him in his Gallye, and making an ende of the firste disimbarking a Land, they tooke the mountains

and

and hilles of all partes, and did ordaine Don Lope de Figuereo generall maister of the field that he should frame the campes with their wings, with Harqubuziers and Muskets, so that our people of the maine ward did get vpon the enemie. And those which were in the formost winges, was Don Pedro de Toledo, & Don Pedro de Padilla with other Gentlemen and Captains that were of the company of ỹ first dissimbarking, so that betwixt them they began to charge many skirmeges till suche time as they put themselues three quarters of a leage from the Sea side, wheras was the whole force and strength of their Armie, alwaies skirmeshing very valiantly, charging and receyuing, so that our people did winne and lose a place whiche they had for their securitie, in such sort, that it was needeful that the Marques, who was in the face of his armye, to put himselfe forward two times for to courage & animate the harquebuziers. And at this time the second dissimbarking did ioin with the first, at the which Don Iorge Manrique ouerseer generall, returned & made them to some forewardes, with fiue Peeces of ordinance with the which they shot at their enimies, likewise al the rest of munitions vittals & water for to refresh al the people that was skirmishing, for that in those parts there

was

was none to be had but must bring it from the shippes, by which disimbarking they were strenghthened with these Captaines, Rodrigo de Vargas, Miguel de Oquendo, Marolin and Carlos, So that they were continually fighting in the face of the Armies, and the enemie had eyght peeces of Artillery with the which they did shoote at our people, making there assault in strange maner, with much shrikes and showtes as though they would ioyne togeather: So in the euening they did gather togeather to the number of a thousand kine or cattell wherewith they did procure to breake our araye and order, and the Marques did commaunde the sargentes Mayors to giue order vnto the winges of ỳ Hargubuslers that they shoulde not shoote of a peece at the cattell, but that they should make them way without putting them selues out of order, and after that they were passed by they should trim them selues againe as before. There was hurt of our parte in this skirmish to the number of three hundred, and slaine threescore and ten, and by one Portugall on horsebacke which did passe into our Campe, they did vnderstande that amongst their enemies there were very many slaine and hurte, amongst whom was

the Liefetenaunt of Manuel de Silua, his bro-
thers sonne, and certayne frenche captaynes,
so that they as well as the Portugals, were
with a gallante resolution for to fighte one
power to an other, and would not harken vn-
to the pardon and grace which the Marques
did graunt vnto them, and was presented vn-
to Manuel de Silua, by the two men which the
Marques did sende vnto them, as before is
sayd, so that it went euill with them in these
skyrmeges and other attemptes, although
there was entred to succour them a thousand
fyue hundred frenchmen, and was generall
ouer them the Commendador Mounsieur de
Chattres, cousine vnto the duke of *Joyosa*, and
brother in law vnto the moste christian king
of *Fraunce*, besides more the a thousand that
were there before, so that with them, and the
Naturall of the countrey, they were nyne
thousande fighting men, and they were all
very well incamped, and in good order lyke
souldiers. And that night our armye was in
good aray, and had well fortified the wings
of our Harquebuzers and muskets, and did
sounde to armoure: so in the morning at the
breake of the day, they retourned vnto their
skyrmishing, and our enemies did discharge
their artilerie, and our armye did still gette
more

more and more, and the winges were still skyrmishing, in such sorte that they did take away the water from the enemies, & straighe wayes they did win their Artilerie, and the village of San Sebastian, whiche was mayntayned and kept by their armie, and they fled away vnto the mountaynes, and when our hoste had broken their cãpe, they tooke their way to the citie of Angra. And the Marques did send the galies, that they should assaulte the Nauie of Frenchmen and Portugalles that was within the Porte: and so the whole campe did enter into the sayd citie without any resistaunce, and he did graunte them the spoyle for three dayes, and they did open the Prisons, and tooke oute of them all suche as were there for bearing fauour vnto his Maiestie, and are these that followeth.

All such Spanyardes as were Prisoners.

IVan Augustin de Auila was taken Prisoner a yere past, comming for Factor to S. Vighell.

Domingo de insauraga, which came a yere paste from the fyrme lande in the Shippe of aduise.

Iuan de iada, one that came in the same ship. Diego Garcia whome they tooke comming in aduise to Don Pedro de Valdes. The Ensigne bearer Carrion. The captayne Iuan de Aguirre, the sergeant Gutierrez, Iuan Lopez. Catalina & Eluira Gutierrez, her Daughter with three sonnes, that came from *Florida* in the ship of insauraga, and to the number of thirty Spaniards which they made to work in the Fortes.

Portugals that were in prison.

The captayne Antonio Rebelo, Pedro Yãnez Curado, Antonio Mendez, Domingo Ralon, Iuan Aluarez, Antonio Gonçalez, Luyz Gonçalez, Francisco de Roche, Benito Mulato, Pedro de Las Vinnias, Iuan Domingues, Constantino Machado, Bras Noguera, Gaspar Delos Reyes, Diego Perez, Antonio Correa Pisanso, Diego Aluarez, El Licenciado Iuan Luys homo, Iuan Yannez, and Frutuoso, sanchez of S. George.

So likewise the Galies entered into the Port of the Citie of *Angra*, and did take all these shippes following.

Rela-

Relation of the Ships and

other Vesselles whiche they tooke of the French army which brought succour to the of the iland of *Tercera*, who was Captaine generall ouer them all the Commendador *Monsieur de Chattes*: and also of the Nauy that *Don Antonio* had, who was captaine generall ouer them, *Manuel Serrada* a Portugall and natural of the Yland of *Madera*: and was the same that did sack *Cabo Verde* and *Arguin*.

There were in the port of the Citie of Angra, 12 french ships great and small of all sorts. 2 English ships & 1 Hulk. Ther were of Don Antonio his ships to the nũber of 16 small and great, Caruels and others, which were at *Cabo Verde*: captayne generall ouer them, Manuell Serradas, Portugall, all these shippes doeth amount to the number of 31, and had amongest them 91 peeces of Artilerye, of cast yron and brasse. This being done they sent vnto the castell of the citie, and vnto their houses of munition, and vnto all the Fortes round about the Iland, & they found in them all this ordinaunce and munition as followeth.

In the Castell called *Sanſebastian.*

One Cannot of batterye, of bzalle: one Culuerin of bzalle of 21 palmes oz ſpannes: two demy Culuerins of bzalle: two Sacars of bzalle with their Chambers: one demye Cannon of bzalle: fiue Peeces of yzon, & one little peece: one Cannon of bzalle bzoken in the bzeeche. All theſe layde Peeces were in the cariage, and had all things in a readineſſe belonging vnto them.

Three hoſheads of cannon poulder: 18 bals of wild fire: 270 ſhot of yzon: foure and thirtie pellet of ſtone. One yzon barre: 5 Pikes: a cariage with his wheeles without a peece: moze, 15 ſtone balles: ſeuenteene charge of ſtones.

¶ Relation of the Fortes which were from the citie of Angra vnto the Forte called the poynt of San Mateo, and of al the Ordinance that were in them.

THere was found in the Foꝛt adioining to the citie, in the ſkirte of Brafill called *San Benito*, one great murderer of bzalle to ſhoote ſtones, in his cariage, and had the Armes of Poꝛtugal on it: one peece of caſt yzon, which

wayed

wayed 12 kyntals, in his caringe: one other peece of cast yron of the same bignesse without cariage: one base of brasse with ỹ armes of Portugall, of seuen kyntals, with chambers: one demye Cannon of brasse for stones, with the Portugall armes: one peece of cast yron, of 11 kynt. in his cariage: two & twentie balles of stone for the Cannons, and twentie of yron.

¶What was found in a trenche adioyning vnto the same Forte.

A peece of cast yron of 7 kynt. and 24 pound in his cariage.

¶In the Fort called San Antonio, which is vpon the poynt of the Brasill.

One demye Culuering of brasse, with the armes of Fraunce, full of flower Delyses, of 36 kintals, and 22 pound: one peece of brasse to shoote stone, with the armes of Portugall in his cariage: one Sacar eyght square with the armes of Fraunce of 19 kyntals: one demye Sacar of brasse of 10 kyntals 64 pound, in his cariage: one demye Sacar of brasse of 10 kint. 20 li. in his cariage: 1 peece of cast yron of 15 kintals in his cariage: two other peeces of cast yron of 13 kint. a peece in their cariages: two Bases of brasse verye bigge, with their chambers: three score that of yron:

twen-

twenty cloven shot of lead, ten chains, twenty great balles of stone, two halfe terses of pouder, other six horse load of sacks of pouder.

In an other fort called the çimbrero.

One Sacar of 15 kintals 48 pound, full of flower deluses, three peeces of cast yron of the same bigneſſe with their carriages, one falconet of bras in his cariage with two chambers, one hundreth and threescore balles of yron and sixe charges.

In an other fort called the Fanaes.

One peece of caſte yron of fiue kintals in his carriage, an other peece of cast yron of 7 kintals 20 pounde in his carriage, one other peece of cast yron of 13 kintals.

In an other fort called O alcaide.

One Sacar of bras eyght square full of flower deluses of 18 kintall with a newe cariage: two peeces of cast yron ỹ one of 18 kintals & the other of 17 kint. with new cariage and their chargers: eight & thirty shot in all.

In an other fort called the Ladera de Pero gonçalez.

Two peeces of cast yron of 10 kintals a peece with their newe cariages.

In a smal fort called *La huerta del Bachiler Rubio.*

Two peeces of cast yron of 7 kintal a peece

in

in their cariage: one base of cast yron with his Chambers: certaine balles, with their chargers and skowzers.

In a trenche called *Pombado.*

One peece of cast yron of 10 kintals in his cariage.

In an other for called the *Reyna.*

Three peeces of cast yron of 10 kintals & 30 pound a peece in their cariages: two double bases with their chambers: fiftie balles of cast yron, and 10 clouen shotte.

In a trenche which is harde by the other forte:

One peece of cast yron of ten kintals with ten balles, with his chargers.

In an other fort called the *Rogue.*

Two peeces of cast yron of 10 kint. 30 l. a peece in their cariage: one other peece of cast yron of 9 kint. 20 l. in his cariage: two bases of brasse of 149 li. a peece, with trownes and halfe moones upon them: 115. shot of cast yron: 100 leade shot for the bases: 10 clouen shot: 12 balles of wilde fire.

In the last fort that was visited called *San Matheo.*

Two Falcons of brasse with their chambers: three peeces of cast yron in their cariages: two peeces of caste yron broken:

two

two hundreth shot little more or lesse.

In the Trenches about this forte.

One Peece of cast yron of a 11 kintals in his cariage: one other Peece of 7 kintals in his cariage: one base of brasse, with the arms of Portugall: one other Peece of cast yron of a 11 kint. in his cariage: twenty yron shot.

Relation of the fortes that is betwixt the Citie of *Angra*, vnto the point of the Village of the Plaie and all the Artillerie founde in them.

In a Trench that is right against the Ylandes.

TWo Peeces of cast yron in the cariages, and with their chargers.

In a fort called *San Antonio de Porto Judio*.

Two Peeces of brasse, the one of 25 kint. 43 lb. with the armes of the Turke and of Fraunce and the other eight square with the same armes in their cariages: one Peece of cast yron of 10 kintals in his carriage: one other Peece of cast yron of 8 kintals 75 lb: one other Peece of cast yron of 11 kintals in his cariage: one hundreth shotte.

In the fort called *El Pico de Saluador Coello*.

One Peece of cast yron of 18 kintals: one other

Other Peece of cast yron of 11 kintalles in his cariage without powder or chargers.

In the fort called, *El Porto de Casa Salga* where as *Don Pedro de Valdes* was lost.

One Peece of brasse eyght square with ỹ Armes of Fraunce of 18 kintalles 83 ℔. in his cariage: one Falcon with the Armes of Portugall of 7 kintals: two Peeces of cast yron of 15 kintals a Peece in their carriage: other two Peeces of cast yron of 13 kintals a peece in the carriages: one other Peece of cast yron of 10 kintalles in his cariage: two hundreth and thirtie shot for them all: a cartage without any thing.

In the fort of the *Muelas*.

One Peece of cast yron in his cariage with twelue shotte: two greate Faulcones with the Portugall Armes of 6 kintalles a peece: three Peeces of cast yron in the cariages: fiftie shot without chargers.

In the forte right over against San Sebastian, there was no Artillerie for that they had cariey it away vnto the mountains, that day the people came a shore.

In the greate and olde forte of *San Sebastian* and nowe called *Porto Nouo*.

Six Peeces of cast yron of 20 kint. a peece: five

fiue other peeces of cast yron of 8 kint. a peece in their cariages. Two hundred shot for the all: three Bales: three cariages, and verye much wood, but no chargers nor poulder.

In an other Fort which is at the poynt of the *Ribera Seca*.

One Peece of cast yron, of 11 kynt. 75 li.
One other Peece of cast yron, of 7 kyntals.

In the Fort of the *Perezosas*.

One demye Culuerin with the armes of Portugall: one great turkish Falcon of 14 kyntals: two Peeces of cast yron, the one of 11 kyntals, and the other of 7 kyntals, in their cariages.

In the Forte of *Porto Martin*.

One Peece of cast yron of 20 kyntals in his Cariage: one other Peece of cast yron of 18 kyntals: three peeces of yron, of 12 kyntals a peece in their cariages: two bales of hasle with the armes of Portugall. Two hundred and fiftie shot, and three barrels of poulder, with their chargers.

In certaine trenches which were against the Forte.

Two Falcons for stones, with the armes of Portugall, and their chambers: three peeces of cast yron in their cariages: 42 shot.

In the Fort of Santa Catalina.

One

One demye Culuerin with the armes of Fraunce of 35 kyntals in his cariage: One Falcon of brasse of 6 kintals with the armes of Portugall: One Base of brasse with the same armes: Foure peeces of cast yron of 12 kyntals a peece, in their cariages. 300 shot for all these peeces, and their chargers.

In the Castle called *Dopao*.

One demy Culuering with the armes of Portugall in his cariage. Two greate Pot gunnes, with all that belongeth vnto them.

In the Fort of *Meaio Faul* whiche is before this.

Foure peeces of cast yron, in their cariages: foure score shotte, and their chargers.

In the Fort called *San Anton*.

Two demye Culuerings of brasse in their cariages: one Base of brasse: three Bases of brasse: fiue peeces of cast yron. Three hundred shot with their chargers.

¶ In a Bulwarke which is nigh vnto the Play.

One peece of cast yron in his cariage: two bases of cast yron. Sixe and twentie shotte with their chargers.

In the Forte called the *Chagas*.

One demye Culuerin, eyght square, with the armes of Fraunce, of 18 kynt. 95 pound in his cariage: foure peeces of cast yron of 12 kyntals

kintals a peece, in their cariages: two great pot gunnes of yron: 100 shot for them all, & their chambers.

In a Fort that is in the Playe called *San Francisco.*

One peece of cast yron of 15 kynt. in his cariage: one other Peece of cast yron of 14 kint. one other peece of caste yron of 8 kint. one other peece of cast yron of 12 kintals: one other of cast yron of 8 kint. all these in their cariages. One barrell of poulder. One hundred shot and chargers for them all.

In the Fort called *Nuestra semnora de la Luz.*

One demy Culuering with the armes of Portugall, of 28 kyntals in his cariage: one Base of brasse with the same armes, and his chambers: three peeces of cast yron, of sixteene kintalles a peece, in their cariages: 90 balles for all, and their chargers.

In the Fort called *San Pedro.*

One demye Cannon for stones, with the armes of Portugall, of 13 kintals in his cariage: one Faulcon of brasse, with the same armes, and three of Yron: Two Bases of brasse, with their Chambers: two peeces of cast yron of fiue kintals a peece in their cariages, fiftie and foure shotte, with all their chargers

chargers.

In the Forte called *Santa cruz*.

One cannon of battery of 35 kyntals, 64 l. with the Turkes armes, and three flower deluses, in his Cariage: one other Cannon for stones with the armes of Portugall: one demy cannō for stones, with the same arms: three peeces of cast yron of 11 kynt. a peece: two bases of brasse with their chābers: two barrels of poulder. One hundred and eyghte shotte for them all, and all in their cariages, and with chargers and scourers.

In the Fort called the *Conception*.

Two Cannons of Batterye with the Portugall armes, in his Carriage: one Base of brasse in his cariage: two peeces of cast yron of 10 kint. a peece in their cariages. Three skore and foure shot for them all, with their chargers.

In a trenche which is betwixt the two fortes.

Three Bases of brasse, and one peece of cast yron in his cariage.

In a Platforme which is vppon the Poynt, and thereto they haue visited.

One Culuering of brasse in his Cariage: One peece of cast yron in his cariage.

In

In a house whiche is in the Village of the Play, of munition there was more then 600 shot of yron, small and great.

Somewhat afore that there is another fort called *Porto de casa las alga*, which hath foure peeces, two of brasse and two of yron. There is an other Fort before this, called *Porto de cruz*. which hath foure Peeces, two of brasse, and two of cast yron. And from one Fort vnto an other, of al these aforesaid that haue their Trenches with their trauerses that doth defend and keepe them.

¶Relation of the munition that they found in the high church of the Citie of Angra, and in the College of the Teatinos.

Three and twentye hogsheads, the greatest full, fast, and well conditioned, which seemed to be of poulder, nineteene of them were great, and foure small.

In the house of the Fathers of the compani of Jesus (which Don Antonio had taken, and soune of them he had banished and sente into England, for that they were in parte of his Maiestie) was founde: two and twentye hogsheds little and great, full of poulder, 12 of them were fast shut, and al the rest were open,

pen and some of them begon: there was also a sacke full: foure and thirty balles of wild fire artificially couered with matches hanging at them: A chest full of braunches of yron for to make clouen shot: Certaine clouen shot of leade of foure and 5 Pl. waighte: a small chist of chargers made of white plate: fourescore & ten horse mens speares with their heads, and sounde: ten pickes of yron: manie peeces of corselets very euill increated, and some olde bargabuziers: certaine rols of hempen cords and other bottomes of cotten and of eache a little: foure Faulcones of brasse, one greate, and 3 little ones in the cariages: two greate chambers of yron: a close wagon for to carrye poulder: a carriage for a Falcon. Certain balles of lead for harcabuziers, muskets, and Bases.

Relation of that which was founde in the custome house of the Citie of Angra.

Foure greate hogsheads full of poulder: Foure hogsheads full of salt peter, for to refine as thall, and they saye that it is of the Iland *Graciosa*: three hogsheads full of match for Harcabuziers: certayne balles of yron, and chaynes, and old ropes endes of hempe: seuen barels of tarre: sixe chestes full of rosin: two grapels: sixe kyntals of small tar-

red ropes newe: nine and twentye Oares for barkes: sayles for ships great and small, as it seemed for ten ships: tarred ropes olde and other necessaries for the sayd sayles: a great beame of timber with chaynes, & their shals whiche belonged unto the custome house: a little Bell of brasse broken: an other Bell whole and sounde of a meane bignesse: two cheastes of wood full of Papers: to the quantitie of fortie kintals of Biskets, that was nothing worth: two old Copper Ketches for to heate tarre in: One hogshead with Copperas: one hogshead of Allum: one hogshead of Rats bane.

In a Warehouse ouer agaynste the Custome house.

A great heape of Cannon shot of cast yron of 1000 shot: an other heape of demy cannon shot, and other lesser shotte to the number of more then foure thousand: one hundred shot of stone and Cannon: one hundred Pickaxes of yron with their helues: fyue and twentie Oares for a Gallie: one hundred and sixtye wicker baskets with their gyrts.

In an other Ware-house was founde as followeth.

Two Bases of yron: old Ropes with pullyes, and other necessaries for shippes.

At the gate towardes the Sea on the left hande.

One demye Cannon of brasse for stones in his Cariage: one Demye Cannon of yron in his Cariage: one Demye Sacar of Fraunce, of brasse, eyght square in his cariage. So that there was taken and founde in all the shippes, Forts, and in other places as is sayd 301 peeces of Artilerie.

And after that they had taken the citie, Castles, Fortes, artilerie, and munitions, and giuen to the souldiers the spoyle for 3 dayes, as it is said. The Marques did ordain that al the dwellers & naturals of the Ilande should returne vnto their houses, & that they should understand in the labour of the field, & tilling of the same, who straight way began to come together, although but a fewe, and the generall Auditor did proceede agaynste those that were culpable, and did apprehend manye, as hereafter shall bee made mention. In this time the frenchmen were three leagues from the citie of Angra, in a strong situation, the which they had trenched & made strōg, where they had water & other commodities & were treating with Don Pedro de Padilla, that he wold let thē depart w̄ their ensigns & armor, and to carrye with them such Portugals as

they thought best, and all the artilirie which they broughte out of Fraunce, whiche was more then one hūdred pecces, and their ships and bastements, saying: that they woulde show pattents of the king of Fraunce, and of his mother. To which the Marques woulde not giue any eare, nor to any thing that was asked, but went forth with his campe for to destroy them, but yet after great holde and keepe, the Marques did resolue himselfe at the instance and request of Don Pedro de Toledo, Don Lope de Figuereo, and of the earle Gerouimo de Lodron, Don Pedro de Padilla, Don Iorge Manrique, Don Francisco de Bobadilla, Don Iuan de Sandouall, Don Crisioball de Erasso, Iuan de Vrbina, who abeth remayne for Gouernoure and Mayster of the fielde of all the Mans, and of Iuan Martines de Recalde, that the Frenchmen surrendring and yielding their Ensignes, and Armoure, and to let remayne still in the Galies for to bee punished, the two hundred whiche before they had taken, and all the rest to bee caryed to the coast of Spayne ioyntly with our Nauie, and from thēce to be caried to their own countrey, in those shippes that the Marques shal think best. And so wednesday the thyrde of August, Don Pedro de Padilla, & Dō Iorge

Manrique,

Manrique, with the Marques ouer, wente vnto their campe, a league from ours, where when they were come, they brought them vnto a Fort which was at the waters side, nigh vnto the citie of Angra, whereas they did surrender and yield vp eyghteene Enlignes, the most parte of them of the most auntientste of Fraunce, and many drums and Flutes, and they were vnarmed one by one of their Harquebuziers & muskets, halberds and Pikes, and being disarmed they did passe by our armies, and without the Citie they did lodge them, and gaue them all that was necessary: and the Commendador Monsieur de Chattes, with the Maysters of the field, captains, and cheefe Sargeants as shalbe expressed, wente and kissed the handes of the Marques, Monsieur de Chattes, Generall: Linguadoça Commendador of *San Iuan*: Monsieur de carauaques a Gascoyne, mayster of the fielde. Baptista Serichi, an Italion and chiefe Sergeant. Captayne Vasco a Gascoyne. Captayne Hernan, of the Prouince. Captayne Luys an Italyon. Captain Lauaral a gascoin. Captaine Campani, an Italion. Captain Linerola a Norman. Capt. Brebito of the Prouince. Capt. Lasta a Frenchman. Capt. Companion a frenchman. Capt. Canuipit a frenchman.

man. Capt. Labarra, a Frenchman. Captayn Perminera Frenchman. Captayn Iabino, a frenchman. Captayn Lagraua a Frenchman.

In these are not counted the captayns that were slayn, nor the Ensigne bearers, for that there was slayne threescore & tenne, & wounded & Prisoners more then 400. besides the Portugals, who likewise did yeelde and surrender their Ensignes and armes: and it is a thing neuer the lyke seene, so great an armye agaynste ours, fighting with so muche bravery in their owne countrie & houses, & with so manye Forces. & in them more then 300 Peeces of Ordinance to come to yeelde themselues, certaynly it was a great spectakle to behold. In this time the Marques was very vigilant & carefull to apprehend Manuel de Silua, who did titulate himselfe Earle of *Torres Vedras*, Gouernoure & Captayne Generall of this Slanye, and the principall and Originall of all these Rebellions amongste them, and of many robberies and insolencies whiche was done with the shippes that they had in the Porte, and Frenchmen & Englishe men whiche came vnto them, and they did accept and retayne them. So they sente captaynes & other souldiers vnto diuers parts to run ouer the hilles and mountaynes, and it hap-

happened thursday the fourth of Auguste, a captayne of the Fielde of the Mayster of the fielde, Don Francisco de Bobadilla, did apprehend him, & did deliuer him vnto the captayn Lazaro de Ega, who went also to seeke him, and he brought him vnto the citie of *Angra*, wheras Don Pedro de Padilla did carry him aboord the Admirall, and did deliuer him to Juan Ruyz de Velasco Captayne of the sayde Galiaza, whereas he had likewise other captaynes Prisoners, liefetenants, and suche as were culpable of the rebellion, as shalbe declared vnto you in the punishment done vpon them. And likewise certayne Fryers which went in vndecent habits, amongst them was Fryer Simon of the profession of the order of Sancte Dominicke, Sacerdote, and Preacher, who did declare that whiche hereafter followeth.

How that he went for Fraunce, & did aske ayde succour of the Queene Mother for this Iland, and how she did graunt it vnto them, by the intercession of the Duke of *Joyosa*, and of Mos de Rochileu, the Abbot of Guadanni, the Duke of *Prenen*, the Earle of *Brisac*, Mos de Serlebus, Gouernour of *Abre de gracia*, all the which doth ayde, helpe, and strengthen the causes of Dõ Antonio. So y Queene

mother dis sende a thousande fiue hundreth frenchmen besides those that were before in the Iland with Monsiur de chattres a knight of the ozder of Saint John and gouernour of Deepe, and cosin unto the Duke of Ioyose, & brother lawe unto the king of Fraunce. And for maister of the fielde, Monsiur de Garabaques, and Monsiur de Cannes, and other principall men, all which did arriue at this Iland the two and twenty day of June, in this yeer of 1583 with pactents of ꝑ king of Fraunce, for that the intention of the king and particularly of his mother was to haue theis Ilands in their powers, and to strengthen them with men and ships, for to disturbe and take away the traffike and commercio of the Indies, and how that the principals which doth ayde & helpe Don Antonio are in great hope that by this meanes they shall reape great profite and interest, and notwithstanding the distruction and losse of victory of the french men, he shall not find any other that will helpe him.

So likewise he was in England, and Antonio de Vega dwelling in Lisbooyne, who hath his wife in Caparica, and the Queene would not giue nor graunte unto them anie aide or succour, but all onely did consent that for his mony he might buy Artilery and munitions

mitions paying for them. Also he sayde that the twentye of Maye Don Antonio was in Deepe, and that hee was woonte to goe vnto Parris in dissembling wise with two or three seruants, and did lodge in the house of the abbot of Guadani who is priuate with ỳ Queene mother, and for the victailes for himselfe and others which trauails in his seruice, they are meruailous indebted in their lodginges and Innes, and how that al there remedie did depende vppon these Mandes, although as it is saide the Queene mother would haue had the power thereof, and that in substaunce it was the voyce of Iacob, and the hands of Esau, al such as are in the seruice of Don antonio, are these persons following, and how that in portugall there are fewe that are correspondente vnto them, for that all in generall did abide to see the end of the succession herein, in ỳ which did depend the quietnes of al christendome.

Don Antonio de menes, of Lisbonne: Ciprian de figueredo, of *Trascoso*: Iuan Corea de Sosa, of Lisbonne: Iuan Rodrigez de vejæ, of *Eboræ*: Thomas Cachero, of Lisbonne: Diego Rodriguez, of *Serubal*: Rodrigo de santaren, of *Santaren*: Diego Botello, of Lisbonn: Manuel Fernandiz, of Lisbonn: Gaspar Diaz, chanon of *Eboræ*: Baltazar Limpo, Deane of *Bragai*:

dwelling

dwelling in *Guimarans* : Simon Alfonso de caruallo of *Guimarans*: Manuel de brito, of lish borne: Constantino de brito, of *Ebora*: Geronimo de Silua of *Viana*: Antonio di brio Pimẽtel of *Golagan*.

AT such time as they were entred into the Citie of Angra, wednesdaye the 7 and 20 of July, as aforesaide, the Marques of Santa Cruz did send Don Pedro de Toledo, Marques of Villa franca, Duke of Fernandina, vnto the Ilande of Fayall, whiche was thirtie leagues from this, wheras was fiue hundred Frenchmen in garison, with twelue Gallies foure Pataxes sixteene Pinises, and certaine small Barkes, and in them two thousand and fiue hundred soldiers of different companies with the maister of the fielde, Augustin Iniquez de çarate, and Captaines, Iuan de salazar, Miguel ferrer, Don Christoval de Açuna, Don Esteuan del Aguila, Bustamante de Herrera, Miguel de bensa, Sancho de solis, Don Iuan de lanuza, Sancho de bullon, Luys de gueuara, Pedro pardo de aguiar, Martin de herera and the Captaine Carlos with one hundred & fiftie Almains and gentlemen suche as were venturers, Don Vgo de monçada, Don Iuan manrique, Don phillippe de cordoua, Don bernardido de mẽdoça, Don pedro Enriques, Dõ

gonsalo

Gonsalo de Gueuara, Don Hieronimo çapata Don Pedro Ponza de Leon, Don Iuan de Açunna, Don Antonio Enriques, Don Gonzalo Ronquillo, who brought the newes that the sayd *Fayal* was taken, & Iuan Fernandez Galindo, Diego de Miranda. And for that was requisite at the Sea, these captaynes, Miguell de Oquendo, Rodrigo de Vargas Y Marolin, Don Antonio de Mẽdoça, who in this vyage had the charge of the patares & pynises. And passing by the Iland of *S George*, & the *Picke*, reducing them to the seruice of his Maiestie, they arriued at the sayd Iland of *Fayal*, Sonday being the last of the sayd Moneth, & sent them word by a Portugall that they shoulde surrender & yeeld themselues, whõ they slue. Upon the monday they went and viewed the place where they should disimbark thẽselues. So tuesday the 2 of Aug. they put the souldiers aland, & the frenchmẽ & Portugals did resist thẽ, til such time as Don Pedro de Toledo did strengthẽ thẽ that did skirmish with 200 muskets, and 100 Pykes, they gaue thẽ the repulse with losse of one hundred frenchmen, and the reste did retyre and putte themselues into the Castell, whereas they had 17 great peeces of Ordinaunce, and great store of poulder and munition, besides other sortie

Peeces

Peeces that were in other Fortes there about them, all the whiche the frenchmen did surrẽder and yield vp to saue their liues, and loste all this, and foure shippes that was in the port, and did yield vp their Enlignes and arme, And did put into the galies all suche Portugalles as dyde enter into the Castell with them, and did hang vp Antonio de Guides, a portugall, and gouernour of the sayde Ilande, a man prodigall and cruell, and lefte for gouernour thereof for his Maiestie, Don Antonio de Portugall, with two hundred soldiers, and vittayles for foure monthes.

And when they had conquered the Ilands of S. George, and the Picke, and Fayal, Don Pedro de Toledo did retourne with the Galies, shippes, and such people as he caried with him. Wondaye the eyght of August 1583.

The

¶ The Commission giuen vnto the Licentiado Mosquera, Generall Auditor of the Nauie and Armie for to punish the Rebels.

FOr so much as by the commaundemente of his Maiestie, I am come hether with this Nauy and armye vpon the Iland of *Tercera*, and that here they did withstande mee, and made resistaunce whereas I should come vnto an ancker with very much artillerie, and not acknowledging their duetie, but with great disobedience and insolence: I did sende and require them with protestation for to surrender and yielde vnto me the Iaunde, and to suffer me to lande in the Iaunde, and to pardon them all the disobedience past, and vnto the naturals their liues and goods, and likewise vnto the straungers that were come hether in their ayde and succour, to giue them shipping that they might depart, as both appeare by the protestes and other writinges whiche I do commaund to bee put adioining vnto this commission. And for that neyther the one nor the other would harken vnto this grace and

mercy

mercye whiche was offered vnto them, but rather at suche time as I woulde disimbarke my army being tewesday the six and twentie of this present being saint Annes day, they did make defence against me, and did resist me with muche artillery and force of men, and al that were in the said Iland as well naturals as straungers did put themselues in the field and with their armies in good order, did giue ẏ atempt against those of his maiestie which I had vppon my charge, maintaining themselues one whole daye with skirmishing and representing of battaile till such time as the next daye following, being ouercome by the force of our soldiours, they ranne a waye and put themselues into the Mountaines. And for that suche lyke disobedience, rebellion & tyranny, which vnto this day they haue vsed with & vnto them whiche hath beue in deuosion vnto his Maiestie, and many other insolensies and roberies which they haue committed and doone, shall not remaine without liuelye ensample of chastisement. By this presente I doe giue power and facultye, as Captaine generall of his Maiestie in this Nauie and Armie vnto Lecenciado Mosquera de Figueroa, generall auditor of this hap-

pye

pie Armie and Nauie, for that hauing taken information of the aforesaide in generall and in particuler, of all suche persones as bee founde culpable in the same, and the partyes to be called and heard, and according vnto the right, to doe Iustice vppon their persons goodes and Cattelles, for all, and in all, of defaultes paste and nowe presente depending. I doe giue vnto you power and facultie in as ample manner as I haue it of his Maiestye. And the better to performe and accomplish and execute the same, I doe ordayne the cheefe Mayster of the fielde and Cordnel of the Almaynes, and all the reste of the Maisters of the fielde: Captaynes & soldiours, and of the Galles, that they doe giue it deliuer vnto you the prisoners which they haue, and from this daye forewardes shal haue, & all the ayd and fauoure that you shall demaunde of them. And so likewise I doe giue vnto you the sayde power and facultie to proceede againste what so euer persone or persones that shall withstande or disturbe anye parte or parsell of all that is aforesayde, in the whiche G G D and his Maiestye shall bee serued. Made and written in the Ylande of Tercera,

in

in the citie of Angra, the eyght and twenty of Julye, in the yeare of our Lord, 1583.

Albaro de Baçan.

At the commaundement of his Lordship.

Bartolome de Aguilar.

AND by vertue of this Commission, the Licenciado Mosquera de Figueroa, did proceede agaynst the sayd Ilands, and particulers of the same, pronouncing these sentences following.

In the plaze which in the office of Justice hath ben followed in the absence of rebellion, agaynst the Islands of Tercera, Fayal, the Pyck and St. George, the Graciosa, and the Cuervo, and agaynst all the dwellers and abiders in the Iland of the Açores. The proces of the cause being seene, and how that the sayde Islanders hath denyed their obedience to their King Don Philip our Lorde, being their legitime and naturall King, and in prosecuting therof, haue admitted into their companye, people of diuers Nations, Robbers and Pyrats, and haue conspyred agaynst his Maie-

stie

stie Ryall, and made resistaunce agaynst his mightye power, and hath defended with armoure and blood, the entrie into these Ilands which is of his crowne of Portugall. The proses and case, and all thinges requisite being seene: I do finde, and I ought to declare, and do declare and pronounce the sayd Ilands, and euery one of them for Rebels, and partakers of this delyte, in consequence or consideration of the which, I ought to condemne and doe condemne them in losse of all their liberties which hath bene giuen and graunted by the kinges predecessors, of his maiestie, of the kingdoine of Portugall, likewise of their proper landes and goods: and other priuileges of the which they might aduaunce and profite themselues, if they had not committed this offence of Rebellion and disobedience. And these the sayd Antonio Xuares who was Factor for the king Don Sebastian, & at this present was Iudge of the Mony house, Baltazar Aluarez, Ramires, dissimbargar, and Domingos Pinnero, and Iuan Gonçales Cottea, dissimbargar: and all the rest that bee founde culpable in this sayd offence. I do condemne them, and whēsoeuer and in what place they shal be taken, to be prisoners, and brought vnto the common prison of this citie of An-

1583. 1583. 1583

gra, whereas I doe commaunde that they bee brought forth with ropes about their necks, with the voyce of a cryer, for to make manifest their faulte, and so to bee carryed into the publique and open place of this citie, whereas they shall be hanged til such time as they doe naturally die, and straighte waye to bee quartered, and their quarters to be put in the high wayes toward this citie. Also I do condemne the afore sayde in the losse of all their goods, applying them as confiscate vnto the chamber of his Maiestie, and that their sons nor Neuewes shall not enioy anye Ryall office. And I doe commaund that all suche money that hath the name of Don Antonio Prior of *Ocrato*, with the armes ryall, as falsse coyll and vsurped, to be burned in the publick place of this citie, and not to bee currante in these Flandes, and that no person doe vse the same vpon payne of death. (And in the performaunce of the same, they did burne the sayd mony publique) And by this my last sentence difinitiue, I do pronounce & commaund with costes. El Licenciado Mosquera, de Figueroa.

Ano 1174

Relation

Anno